

In Signing 'Friendship' Pact

Romania, Russia Disagree On Meaning of New Treaty

BUCHAREST, July 7 (UPI)—Romania and Russia finally signed their long-delayed "friendship treaty" today, but both sides disagreed on what the pact said.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Romanians promised to come to Russia's aid if it is attacked "by any state or group of states." This clause, which is almost identical to one in the recent Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, would obligate Romania, in principle, to fight for Russia in any war with China.

Romanian sources, both official and unofficial, have been denying for weeks that the treaty contains

Vatican Note To Portugal Ends Dispute

LISBON, July 7 (UPI)—Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano announced tonight that relations with the Vatican had been restored "to their usual cordiality."

Mr. Caetano spoke on radio and television after receiving a note from the Vatican Secretariat of State explaining that Pope Paul's audience last week with three anti-Portuguese African guerrilla leaders had no political significance.

Mr. Caetano said that Portugal was "profoundly shocked" by the news that the pope had received the three African guerrilla leaders. He described the meeting as being "on the brink of scandal."

Portuguese officials said that Mr. Caetano had prepared an eight-page broadcast protesting the papal audience but that the receipt of the Vatican note explaining the terms on which Pope Paul had received the guerrilla leaders had led the premier to scrap his prepared broadcast. He wrote a new speech, which he read in a ten-minute broadcast.

Mr. Caetano said that "the explanation from the Holy See was a bit late." But, he concluded, "everything is now cleared up. The relations with the Holy See can no longer go back to their usual cordiality."

Russians Charge Discrimination at Youth Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union demanded today the cancellation of invitations to delegations from South Vietnam, South Korea and Nationalist China to the World Youth Assembly.

At a formal news conference the Russians raised vaguely worded charges of discrimination in the dispatch of invitations to youth groups in North Korea, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

They did not seem so concerned over Communist China, which has ignored the invitation thus far. North Korea and North Vietnam sent definite rejections. The NLF relayed word it could not make the trip under existing circumstances.

Genady I. Yanayev, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations in the Soviet Union, said the demand for cancellation of the invitations would be raised at the opening public session of the assembly on Thursday.

Lutheran Numbers Decline Slightly

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters)—Lutheranism, the third largest grouping of Christians after the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, suffered a small drop in world membership last year, but was still more than 75 million strong, the Lutheran World Federation said here yesterday.

The federation said that membership of Lutheran churches had risen nearly 270,000 during the year but this was offset by a 300,000 fall in membership of union churches, mainly in East Germany and West Germany.

Union churches are Lutherans with some reformed congregations.

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Belfast Visit By Irish Aide Jolts Britain

Secret Trip Provokes Rebuke in Parliament

(Continued from Page 1) every Irishman claims the right to move anywhere at any time within the borders of his own country."

Britain's objective at this point is just to keep things as cool as possible in Ulster. Thus Sir Alec rejected provocative language from conservative Ulstermen today, as well as reprimanding Mr. Hillery.

When a member on his own back benches spoke of handing the Ulster people into the hands of her traditional enemies, Sir Alec said: "I hope we need not talk of traditional enemies and language of this sort. It does nothing but inflame the situation."

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, appealed to the Orange Order today not to hold its traditional series of Protestant parades on Monday. The parades are regarded as the next critical point for order in the province.

But a delegation from the order turned Mr. Maudling down. They said in a statement:

"The home secretary formally appealed to leaders of the Orange Order to abandon the parade. He said it would avoid possible bloodshed and be an act of humanity and magnanimity. The Orange leaders told the home secretary that they felt unable to agree to this."

Ulster Leader Protests

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI)—Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Chichester-Clark yesterday strongly criticized Mr. Hillery's visit.

"I cannot regard such a visit as helpful and I deplore it," he said in a statement last night.

"I am astounded that the foreign minister of any state should show such lack of courtesy as to visit Northern Ireland without reference to me or the Northern Ireland government—the more so in [view of] the very serious situation," Mr. Chichester-Clark said.

There were no reports of further violence in Ulster today. Meanwhile, military authorities said that three persons were killed in last weekend's violence instead of five as was reported earlier.

New Society'

"Nothing and no one can prevent our people from building a new society on Romanian soil," Mr. Maurer said, as the 4,000 Romanians in the New Palace Hall cheered.

Soviet Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev was to have come here to sign the treaty, but canceled out at the last minute.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined Bucharest's belief that Mr. Brezhnev's absence was a snub by refusing to greet Mr. Kosygin at the airport yesterday and by staying away from the meeting today, although it was officially billed as a party-state affair.

But Mr. Ceausescu did give a luncheon—coolly described by Romanian officials as "informal"—for Mr. Kosygin before the signing.

Mr. Kosygin said the treaty took note of "changes" in the world since the last Soviet-Romanian treaty was signed in 1948. This was believed to be a reference to the dropping of the 1948 treaty's attacks on Germany. Both nations have "correct" relations with West Germany now.

The 1948 treaty expired two years ago, but the new treaty has remained unsigned because of Soviet anger over Mr. Ceausescu's independent stance in foreign and economic policy.

Power Cut Halts London Subway

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Two hundred thousand people were trapped underground in sweltering heat last night as a power failure stopped London's subway network.

The passengers were caught in blacked-out trains, in tunnels, on crowded platforms, on escalators and in elevators. For an hour 300 trains were halted, most between stations.

Some passengers in the packed trains found the claustrophobic effect of overcrowding and mid-summer heat overwhelming and smashed train windows and doors to get air. Several women and children fainted, some men stricken to the waist.

Passengers by the thousands deserted the stricken trains and walked down the tunnels to stations—where they struggled with more crowds entering the underground who knew nothing of the failure.

Bonn, Warsaw Discuss Exchange of Consuls

WARSAW, July 7 (Reuters)—Poland and West Germany opened talks here today on expanding the responsibilities of their trade missions in Warsaw and Cologne. Reports from Bonn said they would explore possibilities of granting consular powers to the missions.

But an official of the Bonn Foreign Ministry's legal department, who brought a six-man team here for the talks, told reporters, "This will be only a discussion and not negotiations."

The congressmen looked very

shocked—they seemed almost speechless at first," Mr. Luce said.

The Americans, in the presence of Col. Ve, visited two buildings containing the airless, hot, filthy stone compartments. The first building was for men: three to four prisoners to a compartment that seemed not quite five feet wide and nine feet long, Mr. Luce said.

Mr. Luce said that he, the congressmen and a congressional aide, Thomas Harkin, first were taken on a tour of three of the more orthodox camps where groups of prisoners were confined in large rooms.

On leaving the last of the three camps, Mr. Luce, who speaks Vietnamese fluently and had been told of a secret entry to the section containing the "tiger cages," saw a tiny door. Rep. Hawkins asked Col. Ve to open it. The warden replied that this was not possible. However, a guard on the other side, hearing Col. Ve's voice, opened the door and the Americans went inside, with the warden at their heels, unable to stop them.

"We looked down from a catwalk through large openings, one for each cell," Mr. Luce said. "There were the tiger cages which were not supposed to exist."

The prisoners, he said, gathered beneath the opening to shout up at the foreigners. They seemed more defiant than the prisoners in the regular camps, he said, and he attributed this to their greater desperation.

"The congressmen looked very



PAISLEY PROTESTS—The Rev. Ian Paisley leads a demonstration against the holding of a Roman Catholic mass at Canterbury (Anglican) Cathedral yesterday.

Catholic Mass at Canterbury Target of Protestant Protest

CANTERBURY, England, July 7 (Reuters)—A man rushed to the entrance and Mr. Paisley, waving a banner reading "Jesus Saves. Rome Envilves," shouted at nuns leading parties of schoolchildren: "Don't let your children go to hell."

Heavy police reinforcements were on duty as thousands of Roman Catholics flocked to Canterbury for the mass.

Police arrested two persons as Protestants demonstrated against the pontifical mass being celebrated on the grounds of the Anglican Church's leading shrine.

The militant Irish Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, led a noisy demonstration outside the cathedral.

During a march through this ancient cathedral town, an egg was thrown at Mr. Paisley and a paper ball hit him on the head.

The Protestant demonstrators chanted slogans against Roman

Catholicism at the cathedral entrance and Mr. Paisley, waving a banner reading "Jesus Saves. Rome Envilves," shouted at nuns leading parties of schoolchildren: "Don't let your children go to hell."

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Op/Viscuso
Objector's Sincerity Stressed**U.S. Draft Director Issues Guidelines for Local Boards**

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Curtis W. Tarr, the director of Selective Service, told local draft boards yesterday that the primary criterion for a conscientious objector was whether his beliefs were sincere and deeply held and not whether they were comprehensible to board members.

At the same time, the draft director released a study showing that more than 5 percent of the men called for induction into the military during two months this spring failed to report on time. But Mr. Tarr said that fewer than

10 percent of these men could be identified as "wilful resisters."

It was the first time that the Selective Service headquarters had ever issued official guidelines for boards to follow in judging a man's claim for conscientious objector status and also the first time that the agency had gathered nationwide data on draft law violations.

The written guidelines on conscientious objectors were slightly broader than the ones Mr. Tarr offered unofficially at a news conference last month following the Supreme Court's ruling that a man did not have to claim traditional religious tenets to obtain such a draft-exempt status.

Earlier Criteria

At a news conference, the draft director declared that a conscientious objector must have "consumed some system of belief," considered the thoughts and writings of "wise men" and undergone "some kind of rigorous training."

The memorandum mailed to draft boards yesterday states that a man must hold his "beliefs with the strength of traditional religious conviction" and that he "must demonstrate that his ethical or moral convictions were gained through training, study, contemplation or other activity, comparable in rigor and dedication to the processes by which traditional religious convictions are formulated."

"The primary test that must be used is the test of sincerity," the guidelines stated. They emphasized that "the belief upon which conscientious objection is based must be the primary controlling force in the man's life."

Comprehension Unnecessary

Mr. Tarr cautioned board members that they were "not free to reject beliefs because they consider them 'incomprehensible.'"

The draft director has acknowledged that his criteria might benefit educated men and discriminate against uneducated men who had not had access to ethical and philosophical writings. Yesterday, he urged the boards to "make every effort" not to give particular advantage to a registrant who is learned or glib."

Mr. Tarr reiterated the provision of the draft law that requires a conscientious objector to be opposed to participation in war "in any form." The Supreme Court is expected to decide this fall whether opposition to a particular war, such as the war in Vietnam, is grounds for the exempt status.

Hearings Set On Student Unrest in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—The President's new commission on campus unrest, despite urgent time pressure, will conduct public hearings probably starting within two weeks.

The first witnesses are expected to be student representatives and leading law enforcement officials. President Nixon appointed the nine-member body last month after four students were killed during disorders at Kent State University in Ohio and two were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The prospect of open hearings is regarded with some surprise here. Observers familiar with past commissions have doubted that the new panel could afford the time required for such hearings, usually slower and more ponderous than closed sessions.

The deadline for the commission's report on the causes and possible solutions to college disorders is Oct. 1, less than 90 days away.

"We have to work urgently," says W. Matthew Byrne, the executive director of the commission. "The troops are out of Cambodia and the kids are out of school, but the crisis is not over. It's going to be there again in the fall."

Mr. Byrne is trying to recruit a staff of experienced attorneys and investigators to conduct field studies at Kent State and Jackson State, and to engage in research into "cores of other campus disorders."

Aimed at Nixon

The most important audience for the report in the view of commission chairman William Scranton, former Pennsylvania governor, is not students, but the administration. "My hope," he said in an interview, "is to help provide a deeper understanding of what this spring was all about to the administration."

"Commissioners always address their reports to the world. But we've been given an opportunity to address ourselves to the President of the United States concerning a national crisis."

Critics have questioned the need for the commission, and have said that if the President wants facts, those are available in extensive federal investigative reports, and he wants causes, those are described in numerous previous public and private commission studies.

Canadian Airliner In 'Hard Landing' Before It Crashed

TORONTO, July 7 (NYT).—The Air Canada DC-8 that crashed Sunday, killing all 108 persons aboard, had first made "a hard landing" at Toronto International Airport, a senior government official said yesterday.

The Los Angeles-bound aircraft from Montreal, carrying Canadians and Americans, bounced, lost an engine, pulled up, gained altitude, lost second engine and crashed within two minutes in a cornfield several miles north of the airport, said Richard L. Bolduc, chief of the accident investigation division of the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Bolduc said at a news conference that after the hard landing the outboard right-side jet engine dragged along the ground, then fell off completely, followed by a ball of flame.

The pilot, 49-year-old Capt. Peter Hamilton, applied power and decided to abort his landing, Mr. Bolduc said.

Capt. Hamilton refused a control-tower offer to switch immediately to another runway. Mr. Bolduc related. That was the pilot's last heard radio transmission, he said.

Panther Freed On \$100,000 Bail

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—Joan Bird, one of 13 Black Panthers awaiting trial here on bombing-conspiracy charges, was released from the women's house of detention yesterday on \$100,000 bail.

Her release came six hours after State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh had denied, for the second time, her plea for lower bail.

Miss Bird was arrested in a parked car Jan. 17, 1969, and charged with helping two other Black Panthers in an attempt to kill policemen.

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men.

Bankrupt U.S. Travel Agency Pledges to Repatriate 3,000

ROME, July 7 (AP).—T. Hyde, acting president of the World Academy Tours, which has declared bankruptcy, said today that approximately 3,000 American tourists would be home within five or six days.

"Nobody has been stranded," he said in Cincinnati. "They are all safely housed in their accommodations and they have their plane reservations home."

He said that, although the tour program had to be cut short, plane reservations had been made to take the university and high school stu-

dents home from cities throughout Europe before their paid-up room and board expired.

Reports from Cologne, West Germany, said that 240 students there were lodged in four hotels with room and board paid up until Thursday.

Fast Action Promised

"We will have them out of there before that, probably tomorrow," Mr. Hyde said.

About 500 tour students were in Rome. "They will be on their way home within five to six days," Mr.

Hyde said. "They are all paid up through that time."

He said that there were about 3,000 students on the tour program throughout Europe.

"We already sent 600 to 700 of them home in the past few days, up to today," Mr. Hyde said.

The trouble began when the World Academy and four of its subsidiaries filed voluntary bank-

ruptcy petitions yesterday in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati.

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Government by Strike

Premier Mariano Rumor's government has fallen in Rome—fallen under the threat of general strike. To be sure, difficulties within the cabinet coalition contributed to the collapse, but this only emphasizes the fact that the labor unions have a toughness and unity, for all their own internal squabbles, that the Italian political parties lack.

The phenomenon of strikes against the government is not confined to Italy. The effect of France's general strike two years ago is well known, and still felt in that country. Britain's late Labor government knew such strikes in fact if not in name. And the increasing unionization of government employees in the United States has made them commonplace on the local level and, in the case of the Post Office workers, on that of the nation.

There are two major objections to government by strike. One is that organized labor is not the nation. There are other interests than those of any group of wage-earners, and the concept of the solidarity of unions frequently distorts basic realities. The second and perhaps more vital objection is that government by unions is not good government, as the Communists were quick to point out when they gained power. The Soviet Union may keep the workers' committees as part of their national title, and retain them as a distinctly subsidiary

element in factories. It is the party, however, that rules—and the workers know it.

In the United States, the mail strike and its aftermath have produced fewer serious strains than might have been expected, thanks in part to relatively rapid action by Congress and in part to the injection of the National Guard into the strike itself. These two factors have, to some extent, fogged the basic issue of whether any group of workers are entitled to use coercion against the representatives of all the people. It may even prove that the strike was a pragmatic benefit for the country as a whole by speeding up the process of reconstructing the national mail service.

But the precedent was a bad one—just as the Italian experience, whatever its immediate political results, is bad for Italy. There are always qualifications to any politico-economic act, such as the general strike: real grievances exist; politicians may be slow and clumsy in reacting to them; a jolt may serve useful short-term ends. But the coercion of the strike, especially when directed at the government or any vulnerable sector of the public service, too often seems to be a quick answer to problems that are not susceptible to such answers. Representative government has many faults—but not nearly as many as methods that try to short-cut the process.

Equations of War and Peace

One thing the current discussions of the balance of power and of proposed settlements in the Middle East have in common is a large number of unknowns in both equations. In fact, less is known publicly about the recent American and Soviet initiatives toward peace than about the battle between the SAMs and the Israeli Air Force along the Suez. But the real difference between the two debates is that one could lead to peace, the other inexorably to war.

Consider the chain of events that has led to the confrontation along the Suez: Israel acquires long-range planes from the United States, and flies them deep into Egypt. The Soviet Union gives the U.A.R. a sophisticated missile defense, and man's it with Russians. Ploy and counter-ploy. But the matter does not stop there. Israel wants more planes from the United States; the Soviet missiles seem to be creeping closer to the Suez Canal, into an area which Israel believes it must command from the air, or face the threat of massive incursions into Sinai.

Both sides, in effect, are pursuing the old military logic: there must be a defensive capability to match whatever the other side can produce, based on strategic areas. But neither side can be content with what the other deems essential to security; neither concept exactly matches the other; to re-

dress the balance, more force is required. History is strewn with the battered fortifications of strategic frontiers, and the bones of men who manned them. The Russians, who constantly seek "positions of strength," constantly argue against opponents who do the same. As with so many other policies, Soviet rhetoric is sounder than Soviet practice.

Admittedly, it is not easy for nations under the guns to look objectively at issues which involve their very existence. But in the Middle East there are powers who can consider facts, rather than emotion, powers whose interests, while great, are not matters of life and death for their peoples—unless the advancement of those interests is carried to some point of no return.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are in this position. Both have recently put forward propositions that conceivably could lead, if not to peace, at least to some amelioration of the chronic crisis there. The precise nature of these propositions has not been made public. But it is far better to hope that these unknowns be brought into balance than to attempt to bring another uneasy adjustment between the planes and the SAMs. The latter may be inevitable, if the peace plans fail—but that is only another reason why the peace plans must not fail.

Highballing to the Federal Trough

One thing you can say for the railroads is that their planners don't think small. Faced with the prospect that their problems may at last get careful scrutiny now that the Penn Central has gone down the drain, the railroad industry produced a shopping list that boggles the mind. All it asks for, in a report prepared by a group headed by former Sen. George Smathers, is federal aid to the tune of a couple of billion dollars a year combined with less federal and state regulation. That is essential, the report implies, to turn the railroads from a sick industry into a viable one.

You can get an idea of the size of the railroad dream by just glancing at some of its major components—an end to property taxes on railroad facilities, federal funds for rebuilding roadbeds, federal loan guarantees, direct federal loans for buying freight cars, faster tax write-offs and a new corporation to take over long-haul passenger service. It would be a magnificent package—for the railroads and their stockholders.

While the chances of Congress ever buying such a dream seem minimal, these grandiose proposals shouldn't all be brushed aside. Some of the complaints of the railroads are justified, and Congress does need to take action, such as creating the passenger service corporation, to alleviate them. The danger is that by asking for so much the railroads may drive even their friends to cover and the country may wind up with

THE WASHINGTON POST.

THE GREAT OAK

Randolph, young Winston's father, who died two years ago, had always dreamed of rising to the top. After reading the life of Pitt, who became prime minister at 24, he frankly aspired to emulate him. However, he soon realized, as he would confide to friends, that it was difficult for anything to grow in the shadow of a great oak (his father) and that "two Churchills are a crowd."

This might aptly have been applied to Lord Randolph who, after a sensational early start which saw him chancellor of the exchequer at 36, died prematurely without attaining his ambition to become prime minister. The incomparable Sir Winston seemed well on the way to ultimate failure and a place in history as unsuccessful politician and painter if distinguished writer. He was saved from this footnote role by Adolf Hitler (who also assisted the careers of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle).



The Bird Man of Alcatraz

Children of the House

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The persistent vitality of Britain's parliamentary system is in a sense symbolically reaffirmed by the new House of Commons which for the first time in its history includes the fourth successive generation of one family, albeit a rather unusual family named Churchill.

Winston Churchill, 22, just sworn in as a Conservative member, is the son of the late Randolph Churchill, an MP (although on active military service) during World War II. He is the grandson of Sir Winston, first elected after the Boer War, and the great-grandson of Lord Randolph, a duke's son who forged a brilliant Commons career almost a century ago.

The Churchill dynasty in British democracy thus exceeds even that in the United States of the Adams or Kennedy families and it is original as it is enduring.

The first of the lineage in the Commons is a 17th century Sir Winston, father of the great Duke of Marlborough, who selected as his motto "Faithful but unfortunate."

This might aptly have been applied to Lord Randolph who, after a sensational early start which saw him chancellor of the exchequer at 36, died prematurely without attaining his ambition to become prime minister. The incomparable Sir Winston seemed well on the way to ultimate failure and a place in history as unsuccessful politician and painter if distinguished writer. He was saved from this footnote role by Adolf Hitler (who also assisted the careers of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle).

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Old Sir Winston, Randolph, and young Winston each showed a taste for adventure and all used journalism, a flexible trade in England, as a means to get around. Nor have any of them lacked courage. When the late Randolph learned from his physician that he was fatally ill, he told nobody. He was not the sort of man who needed anyone to hold his hand as death came.

The striking thing about this durable family is its devotion to the very idea of parliament. Old Sir Winston used proudly to refer to himself as "a child of the House of Commons." In 1955, when he was tired and elderly, I accompanied him on his last electoral campaign and heard him boast: "The state is the servant and not the master of the people."

During four generations the Churchills have represented the tradition still existing here of working for the state. This tradition was originally inculcated into aristocratic ruling class that has largely disappeared but now continues in both major parties and, perhaps even more strikingly, in the vestigial Liberal party. The concept of service is especially notable if one takes into account the exceedingly modest pay accorded an MP or a minister.

Whether young Winston will be able to go all the way—as only one of his immediate forefathers managed, although each of them had that frank aspiration—is something we shall not know for years. Moreover, he is wisely and discreetly silent when asked if he harbors such ambitions. The fact remains—and this has been amply demonstrated when viewing their activities both in and out of office—that it is very hard to keep a Churchill down—or away from the public eye.

Letters

Peace in Malibou

Reference the editorial on the Malta Convocation "Peace in Malibou" (L.H.T., July 3). As one of those present I wish to clarify some points.

The sponsoring institution is dedicated to education and research in the field of political institutions. Therefore its intent was not to act as protagonist but to explore the implications of political, scientific, industrial, with humane concern.

Participants were present in their individual capacities whether they were UN delegates, members of cabinets, legislatures, college professors, or research officers of corporations dealing in petroleum or hard minerals. No member of the U.S. petroleum industry attended to my knowledge.

President Nixon's proposal could be described as "sunning" more aptly than as "imaginative." In the face of earlier proposals now under study in committee of the UN and its agencies, he would extend national control in the guise of trusteeship, by adjoining coastal states beyond their present territorial waters—from a depth of 200 m. to the ocean floor.

Available geological maps reveal what resources lie in the intermediate zone, and scientific and engineering data confirm that as of this date the right to leases would be in extremely rich areas from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico to the Southeastern Atlantic to the Persian Gulf—from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. Much of the areas which would become subject to oil or mineral exploitation are now important to sea life which moves great distances but relies on the intermediate zone for some part of its sustenance.

If indeed President Nixon's proposal expresses an intent to protect and share resources of the intermediate zone, what advantage is there to creating separate regimes?

A Mr. Mansfield who spoke for the Nixon proposal mentioned the economic feasibility of such trusteeship.

It will be interesting to see how the costs and profits of the intermediate zone are to be distributed, and what protections are guaranteed resources affecting continued marine life in distant parts of the world.

A truly innovative proposal made years earlier by Arvid Pardo, Malta's UN delegate, was discussed. This plan, now referred to as the Malta Resolution, has become the basis for studies in several related agencies and committees of the UN. It arises out of his country's needs for uncontaminated food from the sea, for minerals, for fuel, and a recognition that as one of the smallest nations it may

not survive if the grabs by big nations with big industries is not restrained for the common good.

Elizabeth Mann-Borgese of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions had drafted earlier a proposed constitution for the Ocean Regime. This is to any future international control of the waters of the earth what Plato's Republic may have been to the city states. One hopes it will be given careful reading before President Nixon's proposal is accepted as the best possible in a world of petroleum interests.

The Malta Convocation did determine that a continuing committee will meet in September again in Malta—to determine what further studies are in order.

FRANCES MCALISTER
Flagstaff, Arizona

A Replay

When I first read the following passage in the English Michelin Guide to Paris, I decided that it must be either (1) the work of a Britisher who was still brooding over Napoleon's threat to Britain or (2) the play of a Soviet spy passing himself off as a translator. I quickly consulted the French edition. The text is the same, allowing for the difference between English and French.

Napoleon's tomb***—the funeral monument of red porphyry rests on a base of green granite. Red porphyry was chosen because it was used by the Romans for Imperial burials. The material was sought in vain for a long time. It could not be found in Italy, Greece or France. Finally a deposit was reported in the distant Russian province of Karelia. Fifteen blocks, of which one weighed more than two hundred tons, were chosen among two hundred cut. The journey back to Paris was fraught with immovable difficulties; it took more than a year... MARGARET MARSHALL
Paris

Soviet Jewry

A fundamental misconception prevails in the West concerning Soviet Jewry. It is the assumption that the regime itself is not committed to internal anti-Semitism and that "real anti-Semitism is concentrated among relatively few bigots."

But in view of the totalitarian control of printed publications in the Soviet Union, the government's publication in hundreds of thousands of copies of two anti-Semitic novels by Ivan Shveitsov, one of which was published by the Ministry of Defense—a fact to which Mr. Sulzberger alludes—cannot be accidental or attributable to an isolated bigot.

Nor is the publication of vicious Stoermer-like caricatures . . . It is the broad policy of the Soviet Union to discredit the Jewish people and to make them appear as the chief enemies of the state.

Do We Have a Right Not to Be Data-Banked?

By Tom Wicker

tain arrests not followed by a charge or a conviction might be a proper part of someone's criminal record. But they asked, did the mere fact that a man had been picked up and held for two days justify the FBI in retaining the record in its criminal identification files?

Survey Made

An arrest record (the distinction between "detention" and an "arrest" is considerably less than a difference) can be terribly damaging to one's opportunities for schooling, employment, advancement, professional licensing; it may lead to subsequent arrests on suspicion, damage the credibility of witnesses and defendants, or be used by judges in determining how severely to sentence. A survey by the New York Civil Liberties Union, for instance, has shown that 75 percent of New York area employees in this computer network, and are under little or no pressure to keep it confidential.

Cave in Point

At the very least, therefore, some guidelines on the compilation of these banks, and some safeguards on disseminating the material, appear in order. An interesting case pending in federal court here [Gale v. Mitchell & Hoover] may help provide them.

A Maryland man was arrested in California in 1965 on suspicion of burglary, held for two days, then released when police found no basis for charging him with a crime. Subsequently, a brief record of the detention, together with the Maryland man's fingerprints, appeared in FBI criminal files.

Maintaining that the record is misleading and incomplete (it says the man was "released—unable to connect with any felony or misdemeanor" and adds "not deemed an arrest but detention only") and that it is not properly a "criminal record," the Maryland man moved in federal district court here to have it purged from the FBI files.

This has particular point because of the lack of established safeguards on dissemination. The Maryland man's record, for instance, could be made available by statutory authority to "authorized officials of the federal government, the states, cities, and penal and other institutions" and also by an attorney general's regulation, to government agencies in general, most banks, insurance companies, and railroad police.

When New York recently passed a law requiring employees of securities firms to be fingerprinted, several hundred were dismissed for "criminal" records, but about half of them had only arrests, no convictions, on their records. The appeals court, noting this, reasoned that FBI records had been passed directly to the securities firms involved.

The judges (Bastrop, McGowan and Robinson) pointed out that the fact that the Dowd had been amply demonstrated when viewing their activities both in and out of office—that it is very hard to keep a Churchill down—or away from the public eye.

As the data banks proliferate, so will the indiscriminate use of the material they contain. And that raises the question whether a U.S. citizen has a constitutional or legal right not to be data-banked, computerized, stored, exchanged and possibly damaged—materially or in reputation—by the process.

Vietnamese, who do not seem to have a divine right to invade neighboring countries. And for another I can see no true willingness on the part of them and their allies to negotiate a peace.

They want South Vietnam and are determined to get it militarily. There is something to this position: as dedicated Communists they dream of Communism spreading everywhere, and it is well-known that never and nowhere was it introduced by means of free elections.

So was to the so-called winning policy of the United States, but what about the winning policy of North Vietnam?

With most of them unconscious of it, the view of such men as our president is probably as follows: Communism, up to now, is an ugly form of despotic government. As far as this is possible without bloodshed it must be resisted. When Communists, however, are in a position to wage their holy war against a country, it is better to reluctantly leave them to rule it at least temporarily, albeit also for a very long time, so as to spare people's suffering.

This happens to be mine, too. But please don't let us speak of negotiations. Nothing like that is possible except through splitting the country. But in Vietnam Communists were already given half of it. And they want the rest.

MICHAEL GUEDE
Town...

Herald Tribune

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Subscription

Jordan, Guerrillas Heal Rift, Both Pledge Noninterference

AMMAN, July 7 (UPI)—The government reached agreement with Palestinian guerrillas today, ending the rift which followed internal fighting last month, Palestinian sources said.

The sources said the agreement was reached at a meeting between representatives of the guerrillas and the government and a four-nation Arab mediation group.

Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "We have reached an acceptable formula. If the government abides by this formula, we are sure it will be in the interest of all parties concerned."

Meanwhile leaked versions of the plan began circulating in Amman. The consensus view was that the agreement provided for the removal of army troops from the city, disbandment of special forces and removal of "corrupt

elements" from the army and the civil service.

Palestinian sources said the agreement was made possible after the guerrillas pledged to respect Jordanian sovereignty in return for government assurances of freedom of action.

The sources said the two sides undertook to refrain from interfering with each other's affairs and to "coordinate their policies in matters of mutual interest."

The agreement ended a confrontation between the two sides following civil fighting last month in which 1,000 people were killed or injured.

An Arab committee, including representatives from Egypt, the Sudan, Libya and Algeria, was appointed by a summit of seven Arab leaders in Libya to help heal the breach.

Palestinian sources said today's agreement was drafted by a six-man team representing the two sides as well as the Arab mediators.

Egypt Denies Israel Report Of Soviet Defense Actions

(Continued from Page 1) mentioned that the Israeli strike near Fayid, in which the two Phantoms were lost, was beyond the line specified by the Israelis. They also note that the continuing Israeli air strikes against the air defense sites have not yet been challenged by interceptors.

Although the events of the last week have aroused apprehension in Washington and other Western capitals, there is little apparent feeling in Cairo of a dramatic and dangerous change in the conflict with Israel.

Information reaching here from Moscow, where President Gamal Abdel Nasser has been meeting

Dr. W. F. Colby, Physicist, Ex-AEC Aide, Dies at 89

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Dr. Walker F. Colby, 89, who headed the Atomic Energy Commission's intelligence division after World War II, died last Thursday at his home after a heart attack.

Born in Rockford, Mich., Dr. Colby was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1931, then returned, after studying music in Vienna, to study physics. He took a post as professor in 1939.

In World War II, Dr. Colby joined the mission which was attempting to learn how far the Germans had progressed in development of the atomic bomb.

He won the Army Medal of Freedom and was made an honorary Member of the British Empire for his work.

Wilson Hicks

HOMESTEAD, Fla., July 7 (NYT)—Wilson Hicks, 73, former executive editor of Life magazine and a lecturer on photo-journalism at the University of Miami, died at his home here yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Hicks joined Life as picture editor in 1937, three months after it had started publication. He became executive editor in 1938, and held that post until 1952.

Mr. Hicks sought to link pictures and words—a craft known now as photo-journalism, which he discussed in a book, "Words and Pictures," published in 1952.

Mr. Hicks studied at the University of Missouri and began his career on a newspaper in Sedalia, Mo., where he was born.

He was a writer and editor on the Kansas City Star for nine years. He joined the Associated Press in New York in 1932. He served there as head of the feature news department and then as executive editor of the news photo service.

Maria Lanza Cocozza

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Maria Lanza Cocozza, 66, mother of the late opera singer Mario Lanza, died last night in Santa Monica Hospital, three days after suffering a stroke.

Mrs. Cocozza was stricken Saturday at her home in Pacific Palisades, where she has cared for the four orphan children of her son for the last ten years.

Her husband, Antonio, survives.

Robb Sagendorph

DUBLIN, N.H., July 7 (NYT)—Robb Sagendorph, 66, owner and publisher of the Old Farmer's Almanac and Yankee magazine, died Saturday at Monadnock Community Hospital in nearby Peterborough following a long illness.

For more than 30 years Mr. Sagendorph dispensed a mixture of New England wisdom, wit and weather predictions in the Almanac. Although his name appeared nowhere in the Almanac's pages, he was responsible for increasing its circulation from 86,000 to more than 1.6 million.

Marjorie Rambeau

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Veteran character actress Marjorie Rambeau, 50, who was twice nominated for an academy award, died today at her home.

A veteran of more than 60 years in the stage and screen, she had been hospitalized several times in recent months for an undisclosed illness.

DEATH NOTICE

STERN, Joseph J. on Saturday, June 27, 1970, in Paris, France. Beloved son of Harold and Rhoda Stern. Adored father of Mirra Stern, loving grandfather of Mirra Stern and Anne Greenberg. West M. Stern and Anne Greenberg. Rest in peace. His family passing. Services were held July 2, 1970.



Associated Press
TOM SAWYER COMPETITION—David de La Porte, 13, foreground, won this year's Tom Sawyer Days Fence Painting Contest. A resident of Hannibal, Mo., David is the first hometown boy to win the contest since 1968. The object of the contest, the fence, is near the home of the author of "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Would Absorb Medicare

Cradle-to-Grave Health Plan Proposed by U.S. Committee

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—A cradle-to-grave health insurance proposal for every American was unveiled today by the 100-member Committee for National Health Insurance. It would be financed by workers, employers and government.

Israel's announcement that Soviet technicians were directing and operating a surface-to-air missile system against Israeli jets in the Suez Canal zone marked a dangerous new phase in the conflict, the sources said.

"It is no longer a question of a regional conflict," a diplomatic source here said. "It has become a power game between the superpowers with the next move up the United States, diplomatic sources said here today."

Last night Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Ezer Weizman said the Egyptians, with Soviet planning and technological aid, had set up a missile defensive system with low altitude SAM-3 missiles protecting high altitude SAM-2 missiles against Israeli low level attacks only 15 miles west of the canal.

Israeli political sources said today President Nixon knew of the Soviet-Egyptian missile concentration before he reaffirmed U.S. determination to support Israel during a television appearance Wednesday.

The Israeli state radio confirmed this today in a commentary. Gen. Bar-Lev's announcement provided the missing link in the jigsaw puzzle explaining the firm line taken by President Nixon last Wednesday when he warned that the Arab-Israeli conflict now has ramifications of a Soviet-American conflict, which the Russians must not be allowed to win, the commentator said.

Israeli officials meanwhile dismissed the denial in the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram that Soviet technicians operated the missile system.

The Israeli Air Force kept up its battering of Egypt's Suez front forces today, a military spokesman said. Israeli jets attacked military targets in the Canal zone intermittently throughout the day and all returned safely, he said.

It was not disclosed if the targets included the new ground-to-air missile sites. The spokesman said only that the targets included positions in the northern sector of the canal zone, among others.

Israeli jets also swept into Lebanon today to pound Arab guerrilla bases on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon for half-an-hour after guerrillas fired Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory at Israeli frontier towns, the spokesman said. Two men were injured and several apartment houses damaged in the rocket blasts.

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Many in U.S. Risk Mercury Poisoning

Industrial Wastes Get Into Water, Fish

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WPB)

Fish and waters contaminated by mercury have now been found in 14 states in a nationwide search that is still far from complete.

The result, doctors fear, may be thousands of unknown cases of mild or severe mercury poisoning diagnosed as encephalitis, senility or mysterious brain damage.

The mercury search began in April, when the chemical was first found in fish from waters in Ontario and on the Ohio side of Lake Erie as a result of industrial waste dumping.

Several states have since ordered fishing bans or restrictions in various decrees. But some, especially in the South, have not done so.

Officials of the Federal Water Quality Administration report that industries lectured about the problem are rapidly reducing their mercury output. Murray Stein, FWQA's chief enforcement officer, said American plants along Lake Erie alone were putting 200 pounds of mercury a day into the lake in early April. They have cut this to ten pounds a day.

Journalists' Rebuttal

It came as an almost unbelievable shock to La Nation that other political parties and politicians could use the networks to elected. In the past, the state-run networks have been part of the spoils system here, and since the Gaullists are in power they can't quite understand why non-Gaullists should use their toy to get elected.

The real criticism these Gaullist elements are leveling at Mr. Pompidou and more particularly at Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas is simply that it wasn't that way under Gen. de Gaulle.

Specific cases of environmental mercury poisoning have not been documented, with the exception of a few individuals who have inadvertently consumed large amounts. But officials of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta say that some 10 percent of any mercury a person takes in goes to the brain. There it is certain to kill a few brain cells at a time, and the results may show up only after years, when enough cells are damaged.

Symptoms of even mild mercury poisoning may include fatigue, headache and irritability. Results may be much more severe.

The concern has made the Food and Drug Administration declare that anything more than 0.5 part per million of mercury in fish is "dangerous contamination."

Other Sources

A severe problem here is that industrial contamination — from plants manufacturing plastics and chemicals — is only one source.

Another is modern agriculture. Mercury-containing fungicides are widely applied to seeds for grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley and rice and for crops such as cotton and plants like tomatoes.

These seeds are dyed a warning red. But it has become increasingly obvious that many people carelessly or ignorantly feed them anyway to their animals. Mercury has shown up in cattle and hogs — and in pheasants, which gobble up seeds, red or otherwise.

Introduction of the plan in Congress could spark a national debate.

The American Medical Association has proposed its own plan, called Medicredit, to give tax credits to the poor for the purchase of health services with some limits on pay.

Cosmos-352 Launched

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union launched a new earth satellite, Cosmos-352, today for research in space, the news agency Tass announced.

Without any doubt the pressure is being felt in the studios themselves. Last month, political pressure kept sequences of the film "The Battle of Algiers" off the screens and resulted in the resignation of the producer of the program "Panorama," Olivier Todd.

Still Unseen in France

Critics found it unusual that eight years after the end of the Algerian war, the government still withheld a film on the war from French TV viewers. The film also has never been seen by French movie-goers.

Any viewer of French television over the last few years knows the weaknesses of its news coverage. Little was said or done about it until the May-June revolt of 1968, when employees of the state-run networks struck and, though suffering a temporary setback following the Gaullist landslide in the 1968 elections, eventually won the

News Analysis

Pompidou Jolts Radio-TV Newsmen

independence they wanted following the election of Mr. Pompidou.

In an interview this week in L'Express, Pierre Desgraves, news director for Channel 1, explains that when Mr. Chaban-Delmas appointed him to his post last year his first goal was to make television news "credible."

It had not been credible before, said Mr. Desgraves, because viewers suspected it of being too pro-government, "by omission, by deformation and by interpretation."

Mr. Desgraves contend that he had changed that, but he was speaking before Mr. Pompidou's warning.

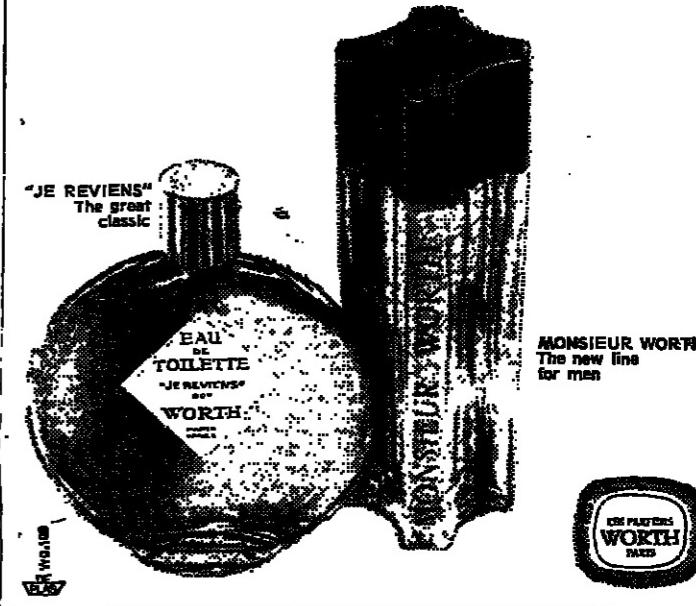
Mr. Pompidou was putting his finger on a problem that has always plagued state-run networks: How much influence is the government and its politics have on news reporting.

Other Systems

The West Germans learned their lessons from the Third Reich's abuses of mass media, and after the war broadcasting was turned over to regional private organizations. The British have both state-run and private networks. Italy has a system similar to the French, but no Italian official has been

should not be—no different from anybody else's.

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by Dr. G. W. Lynch.

Followed by discussion.

10:30 a.m.—Thursday, July 9.

International Student House,
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1970

FINANCE

Page 7

For Consideration by IMF

Some Details Given on U.S. Proposals on Flexible Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 7 (NYT)—The United States has reaffirmed its position in favor of greater exchange rate flexibility—in the face of opposition by France and by the staff of the International Monetary Fund.

Paul A. Volcker, treasury under-secretary for international monetary affairs, said here today U.S. policy was dictated by a desire for a smoother functioning monetary system.

He emphasized that the United States did not need this reform to rectify deficits in its balance of payments.

Deficit Outlook

"I cannot conceive of a system of technical changes that would do away with the American deficit," he declared. "The one thing that will help the dollar is a renewal of confidence through a better price performance."

Discussions about giving countries greater freedom to alter their parities have been underway for nearly a year.

They grew out of the monetary disturbances over the last three years when Britain, France, and West Germany delayed making needed currency adjustments, thereby setting the stage for massive waves of speculation.

The issue today is not over getting a reform package this year, but rather getting an endorsement from the major nations of greater flexibility as a desirable objective for perhaps 1971 or later.

Meeting Set

The IMF is now in the process of writing a chapter on flexibility in its annual report, to be submitted to the annual meeting in September.

At last year's annual meeting in Washington there was a consensus among the major nations that greater flexibility was worth discussing.

It was learned from authoritative sources here that France supported by Belgium and the IMF staff, is against any commitment to greater flexibility.

On the other side are the United States, Germany and Italy, and, with some reservations, the Netherlands. Britain's new Conservative government has not yet taken a position.

A draft of the annual report submitted by the fund staff would have so watered down the idea of greater flexibility that, according to informed sources, the United States was forced to reaffirm its position.

It directed William B. Dale, U.S. executive director at the fund, to submit a version of this chapter that proposes as worthy of further study three technical means of achieving greater flexibility.

• Wider margins. Currencies fluctuate under IMF rules by 1 percentage point above and below a fixed parity. The suggestion is to widen this band perhaps to 2 or even 3 percentage points.

• Legalizing transitional floats. Germany and Canada permitted

IMF Corrects

\$10 Million Slip

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Can international bankers make a \$10 million error in this age of computers? Well, the International Monetary Fund reports that last week's announcement that it had purchased \$17 million worth of gold from South Africa during June was somewhat off. It had purchased only \$7 million worth.

Small and frequent adjustments IMF rules now state that countries should change their parities only when their economies are in "fundamental disequilibrium." The suggestion is to do something more along the lines that countries should alter their parities to achieve a "better equilibrium."

1 through June 30, it purchased \$307.3 million worth of gold from South Africa, after adjustment for the \$10 million slip.

The bank also asked the court to restrain Pennsylvania Co., from paying any dividends on its stock to Penn Central Transportation.

Management Sought

Another consortium member said Citibank was seeking a voice in management "to insure that assets are not further depleted."

As it stands now, the spokesman said, "the banks can keep that Pennsylvania Co. stock in their vaults until doomsday while management continues to undermine its values by selling off its assets or paying it out in dividends."

In 1969, Pennsylvania Co. paid \$24 million in dividends to the railroad and thus far this year has paid \$13 million.

Rate Hikes Asked

In other developments on the troubled railroad front, four major Eastern railroads yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 percent passenger fare increase effective Sept. 1.

The National Association of Railroad Passengers promptly rejected that.

"NARP believes that before the ICC approves these fare increases, the railroads should establish that the higher prices paid by the public will result in better service for passengers, and are not just another result of a deliberate decision by railroad management to drive passengers off trains."

The fare proposal would cover the Penn Central, the Baltimore & Ohio-Cheapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson railroads.

The petition made no detailed justification for the increases, but a Penn Central spokesman attributed the request to "rapidly increasing costs of labor and material."

Other directors would be general Joseph Moll, a former inspector general of the German Army; Manfred Sohling, a Munich attorney; and James Roosevelt, a senior vice-president of IOS Ltd., the announcement said.

Victor-Emmanuel Preusker, previously responsible for IOS banking and fund management activities in Germany and recently elected to the new IOS Ltd. board of directors will become Orbis president.

U.K. to Keep Financial Squeeze On

(Continued from Page 1)

mane with his lack of a specific program. A 55-year-old party stalwart, Mr. Macleod is regarded as one of the Tories' most brilliant men.

But he contented himself today with reiterating campaign pledges for tax reform and tax reduction and with recalling that he had instituted a "searching review of public expenditures" as a prelude to plans for lower taxes and lower spending. He promised he would present his conclusions in the fall.

He suggested public sector prices could be held down by increased efficiency in the nationalized industries, such as railroads and steel and coal production. But he ruled out the possibility of a price freeze.

Mr. Macleod rejected the idea of a formal fall budget, comprising a major Conservative economic program. But he hinted that he could stimulate the economy with a variety of administrative tools, such as lowering downpayments on new houses.

For the present, he indicated, there is to be no stimulus, and the monetary squeeze applied against banks and other lending institutions is to continue.

Declaring that inflation was "by far the most serious economic problem" of the day, the chancellor said that the combination of stagnation and cost inflation had produced a condition he called "stagnation."

Mr. Macleod conceded that Britain's balance of payments position was strong. But he noted seasonal pressures on the pound sterling and the still "formidable" level of short and medium term international debt, and said he would watch the next few months' trade figures "with concern and some anxiety."

He said this debt burden had been reduced from more than \$5 billion outstanding at the end of 1968 to \$3.5 billion at the end of 1969.

Individuals' importance

Robert W. Haack, the exchange's president, described the growth as "dramatic" and said it was important because "the future of the securities markets as we know them today depends on the continued participation of the individual stockholders."

The exchange's census was based on a survey of the stockholder records of some 10,000 corporations in this country and reflects figures that were current at the beginning of the year.

The public corporations in the survey each had at least 300 shareholders and \$1 million in assets. There was no requirement that their shares be listed on the Big Board and, in fact, the overriding majority were not.

The increase in the investor population surprised some Wall Street observers since the current bear market had been in existence for a full year when the statistics were gathered and the exchange had informally estimated last year that the total was about 26 million.

Sixth Census

The census was the sixth conducted by the exchange since 1962. There were 6.5 million shareholders identified in the first survey.

The statistics include holdings of

90% NO RISK
NO TAXES
ANY CURRENCY

CREDITORS SEEK CONTROL OF PENN CENTRAL UNIT

WASHINGTON, July 7—First National Railway Labor Conference asked that President Nixon appoint an emergency board to restore service for 60 days on the railroads switched from coal to diesel locomotives.

The rail conference said the strike could have "disastrous chain reaction effects on the entire industry and, coupled with the Penn Central disaster, could well lead to catastrophic economic consequences."

National Railway Labor Conference asked that President Nixon appoint an emergency board to restore service for 60 days on the railroads switched from coal to diesel locomotives.

The rail conference said the strike could have "disastrous chain reaction effects on the entire industry and, coupled with the Penn Central disaster, could well lead to catastrophic economic consequences."

Talks between union and management officials in Washington collapsed late last night. The union has been demanding that the car-

riers restore 12,000 firemen's jobs eliminated over the years as the railroads switched from coal to diesel locomotives.

The rail conference said the strike could have "disastrous chain reaction effects on the entire industry and, coupled with the Penn Central disaster, could well lead to catastrophic economic consequences."

Volume Picks Up

N.Y. Prices Continue to Sag As Attempt at Rally Fizzles

By Vartanig G. Varian

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—The trading inertia resulting from a brutal 18-month bear market—Prices drifted lower today after a rally attempt at mid-session failed to generate buying enthusiasm, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished once again at its lowest level of the day, dropped 6.30 to 669.36.

Glamour stocks escaped from a repeat of their battering yesterday, but most of them closed with losses. Among the exceptions were 2-point gains in Burroughs and Walt Disney Productions.

IBM fell 2 to 242 1/2. Its range for this year is a record high of 367 and a low of 237.

Volume Gain

Volume picked up slightly to 10.47 million shares, but remained below the average 1970 turnover of 10.79 million shares with the traditional slow season.

Recent rallies in the market have tended to resemble women's skirts in their brevity. Some brokers in fact refer to them as "mini-rallies."

The Big Board failed to register a single new high, while 267 issues posted lows for the year. Strength in individual groups was conspicuous by its absence.

Most Active

Among the lows was Tektronix, the most active stock, falling 1 5/8 to 19 7/8. The high earlier this year was 74 7/8.

A huge block of 302,400 shares of Tektronix, the world's leading producer of cathode ray oscilloscopes, crossed the tape at 19 3/4.

The bond market flourished while the stock market languished. Bond prices carried their rally into the fourth week, with most observers saying that bond yields have passed their peak and that the softening domestic economy will ease demands for corporate borrowing.

Penn Central Up

Penn Central managed to edge up 1/4 to 6, but most railroad stocks backtracked. Southern Pacific dropped a point to 22 1/8 and Louisville & Nashville slipped 1 1/2 to 50 1/2. Both were affected by a strike.

The Japanese firm has already agreed to start shipping some smaller auto models to the United States later this year for distribution by Chrysler under the name "Dodge Colt."

Mitsubishi Studying Chrysler Truck Offer

TOKYO, July 7 (Reuters)—Mitsubishi Motor Corp. said today it is studying an offer from Chrysler Corp. to sell Mitsubishi trucks in the United States in the light of a leveling off in Japanese sales under the government's tight money policy.

Penn Central Up

Penn Central managed to edge up 1/4 to 6, but most railroad stocks backtracked. Southern Pacific dropped a point to 22 1/8 and Louisville & Nashville slipped 1 1/2 to 50 1/2. Both were affected by a strike.

The Japanese firm has already agreed to start shipping some smaller auto models to the United States later this year for distribution by Chrysler under the name "Dodge Colt."

MODERN

EXICO

Are your investments in the

"file & forget" category?

Do you know what you're missing in...

MODERN MEXICO?

Amex Announces

Layoffs Because

Of Low Volume

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The American Stock Exchange announced today it would lay off 200 workers in the face of continued low daily trading volumes, reducing the Amex staff to 850.

In all cases above, "profits" refers to post-securities transaction profits.

Revenue fell 4 percent in the six months ended May 31.

The extraordinary items in 1970 amounted to a \$2.24 million credit, and in 1969 a \$2.24 million debit.

First Half 1970

1969

Profits (\$ millions)

22.3

20.5

Per Share

1.59

1.46

Net (\$ millions)

20.3

13.8

Per Share

1.45

1.13

First Half

1970

Assets (\$ millions)

12,147

11,760

Profits (\$ millions)

42.9

39.0

Per Share

3.06

3.79

Net (\$ millions)

41.2

34.5

Per Share

2.94

2.46

First National Bank Boston

1970

Assets (\$ millions)

11,370

10,945

Profits (\$ millions)

45.94

40.75

Per Share

2.51

2.23

Net (\$ millions)

41.92

36.86

Per Share

2.29

New York Stock Exchange Trading

A black and white photograph of a modern skyscraper complex, featuring several buildings with glass and steel facades, set against a clear sky.

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IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE STEADY APPRECIATION OF MONEY INDEPENDENT OF THE STOCK MARKET, SEND FOR FULL DETAILS.

كتاب عن الآخرة

New York Stock Exchange Trading

970 — Stocks and Sis.
Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First, High Low Last.

| 1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$ | Sh. | Net | 1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$ | Sh. | Net | 1970 - Stocks and Div. in \$ | Sh. | Net | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|------------------------------|------|-----|------------------------------|------|-----|-------------|------|-----|-------------|------|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|
| High | Low | Dv. | 100s. First | High | Low | 100s. First | High | Low | 100s. First | High | Low | 100s. First | High | Low | Last | Chg/e | | |
| (Continued from preceding page.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 184 | 5 | Perfetti Film | 8 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 584+ | 56 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 484 | 174 | Perkin Elm | 76 | 23½ | 23½ | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 412 | 264 | Pet Inc | 120 | 17 | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 224 | 163 | Pet Inc pf 1 | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 224 | 144 | Pet Inc pf 20 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 219 | 219 | PetePet 1.23 | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 442 | 294 | Petroline 96 | 56 | 25½ | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 32 | 264 | Petrof pif 37 | 7 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 224 | 144 | Petrof 1.50 | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 235 | 234 | Pfizer 60 | 754 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 561 | 156 | Pfizer D 2.16 | 56 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 247 | 798 | Philia El 1.44 | 137 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 66 | 57 | PHIEI pf 7 | 216 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 63 | 51 | PHIEI pf 44 | 216 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 59½ | 52 | PHIEI pf 50 | 216 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 39½ | 28 | Philip Morris | 179 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 30½ | 14 | Philco Ind 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 27½ | 20 | Phil Ind pif 1 | 785 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 20½ | 10 | PhilVanh 46 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 20½ | 16½ | PledNGs 1.30 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 69½ | 44½ | Pliberry 1.36 | 17 | 45½ | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 16½ | 11 | PlionGas 30 | 179 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 41½ | 20½ | PhineyBw 48 | 56 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 22½ | 12 | Phitton 50 | 221 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 52½ | 12½ | Phyntech 48 | 121 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 12½ | 12½ | Pilgrim 45 | 65 | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 20½ | 14½ | Polaroid 32 | 405 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 21½ | 14½ | PortG 1.36 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 39½ | 12 | Portfatch 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 51½ | 49 | Port El pf 45 | 2620 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 39 | 31 | Port El pf 44 | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 37½ | 21½ | PPG Ind 1.40 | 24 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 28½ | 18½ | PremInd 30 | 3 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 19½ | 11½ | PremInd pf 30 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 54 | 40½ | Proct Gemb | 75 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 20½ | 14½ | ProctRsch 70 | 42 | 6½ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 22½ | 17½ | PrecScl 1.12 | 35 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 7½ | 20½ | PSVEIG 1.64 | 229 | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 68 | 50½ | PSEG pf 55 | 220 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 57 | 48 | PSEG pf 41½ | 2100 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 20½ | 11½ | PSEG pf 40 | 42 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 22½ | 11½ | PSLStm 2.08 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 49½ | 41½ | PSLInd pf 230 | 210 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 12½ | 12½ | PSLInd pf 1.68 | 2510 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 27½ | 20½ | PSLInd pf 1.68 | 210 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 71½ | 44½ | Publshk 45 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 23½ | 17½ | Publshk 28 | 15 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 18½ | 13½ | PR Cem 1.10 | 13 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 33 | 24 | PrdCo PL 7.6 | 24 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 24 | 16 | PurexCo 2.80 | 15 | 35 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 7½ | 14½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 20½ | 15½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 30½ | 20½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 20½ | 15½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 30½ | 20½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 20½ | 15½ | Purfeler 1.50 | 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½</td | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Toronto Stocks

TORONTO STOCKS
losing prices on July 7, 1970

International Bonds Traded in Europe

U.S. Bonds Indicated Prices

Mid-Day Indicated Prices



for the good taste of a Kent

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CAREER



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal the North-South partnership reached an excellent slam.

North opened one no-trump, using a 15-17 point range rather than the traditional 16-18. South bid a Stayman two clubs, and West doubled to indicate a desire for a club lead. North's two-diamond bid showed not only lack of a major suit, but also weakness in clubs. So South was able to investigate slam chances with the probability that his partner held about 16 points outside the club suit.

Of the 30 high-card points in spades, hearts and diamonds, South held 12. He was therefore able to bid to six hearts, after establishing the heart fit and using Blackwood, with reasonable assurance that the slam would depend on a finesse at worst.

As it turned out, no finesse was needed. As the cards lay, West had to choose between leading the club ace, so promoting a trick for South's king, and making a passive lead that would lose the club trick altogether.

After the actual club lead, and continuation, South was able to draw trumps and claim 12 tricks—dummy's diamonds took care of the possible spade loser. If West had not led the club ace, South would have drawn trump and discarded his club losers on dummy's diamonds. He would probably then

have made all 13 tricks by guessing the location of the spade queen.

NORTH (D)

♦ K104
♥ K94
♦ A913
♦ S72

WEST
♦ 83
♥ J3
♦ K52
+ AJQJ1083

EAST
♦ Q752
♥ 865
♦ 10876
+ 94

SOUTH
♦ A796
♥ A10372
♦ K4
+ K5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1 N.T. Pass 2 ♦ Dbl.
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass 4 N.T. Pass
5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

| | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| ALORIA | PACT | STAG |
| PUTTON | ELLIA | CABIN |
| PATTIO | FIRECOOKED | LIRE |
| LIRE | MOSQUITO | FORMEWS |
| AGRA | VILA | TEA |
| BRANDON | SHAW | GRANDSON |
| SUBLET | YARE | ABA |
| PREDPITT | RAVINES | PIRE |
| ASAL | DOOR | PEDDLE |
| TALLIE | MYSTERE | LIIT |
| SEBBY | PER | MAGI |
| YETIO | BEYE | CHABGRASS |
| BAR | SHITTO | BOSH |
| AIRY | STEET | ALDEN |
| TISS | TAISIS | TESS |
| NEEDY | | |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SALIE
S E G C O
O O O O

RETEX
R E T X
O O O O

MUGNIP
M U G N I P
O O O O

NACTAV
N A C T A V
O O O O

that scrambled word game

There's another word we'll give you.

FURS

Two people are shown.

ONE THING YOU CAN SAY FOR BEING POOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

IT'S

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **JINGO MOP SHANTY DEPICT**
Answer: When you might decide to do something at MIDNIGHT

BOOKS

THE REDISCOVERY OF BLACK NATIONALISM

By Theodore Draper, 211 pages. Viking \$5.95

Reviewed by William Alfred Payne

WHILE teaching Afro-American history to a group of old black people in Bedford-Stuyvesant, I showed them this book. I had hardly begun my lecture when an old woman, who was looking at the book, slammed it on the table and said, "This is a deceitful book." I asked her why.

"Well," she said, "It's got the red, black and green colors of African liberation on the cover. That looks like a picture of a black panther down in the corner, but you have to look inside to learn that it's by a white man. You know, Mr. Payne, white folks don't tell the truth about black nationalism because we've always had it, one way or another."

Theodore Draper, who has written books on Communism and Castro and became interested in black nationalism while studying the Soviet Union's support for a separate black state in the South during the 1930s, would consider this black woman's objection a part of the continuing black fantasy about nationalism.

He thinks that black nationalism is the result of white America's rejection of the black presence. Blacks, according to Draper, did not want to go back to Africa and saw the solution to their problem only in the United States. So, according to him, the stain of black nationalism could be washed away if the United States would purify its practices.

Black nationalism, moreover, is a danger to the future of this society. Responding to a group of hostile letters in the New York Review of Books following his article, "The Father of American Black Nationalism," on Martin Delany, a 19th-century black leader, Draper stated, "I am convinced that this (black nationalist) line must lead to disaster for both blacks and whites. No matter how far apart (blacks and whites) may be in this country, they can never be disentangled, and ultimately, they must face and solve their problems together. The alternative is a war which one side must lose and the other cannot win."

Impelled by these political needs to forge national solidarity, Draper shapes his writing and in doing so distorts black history, denigrates black leaders and ridicules black movements. Black nationalism, which he considers having two main forms—emigrationism and internal statism—becomes not a serious or valid nationalism, but a "quasi-nationalism."

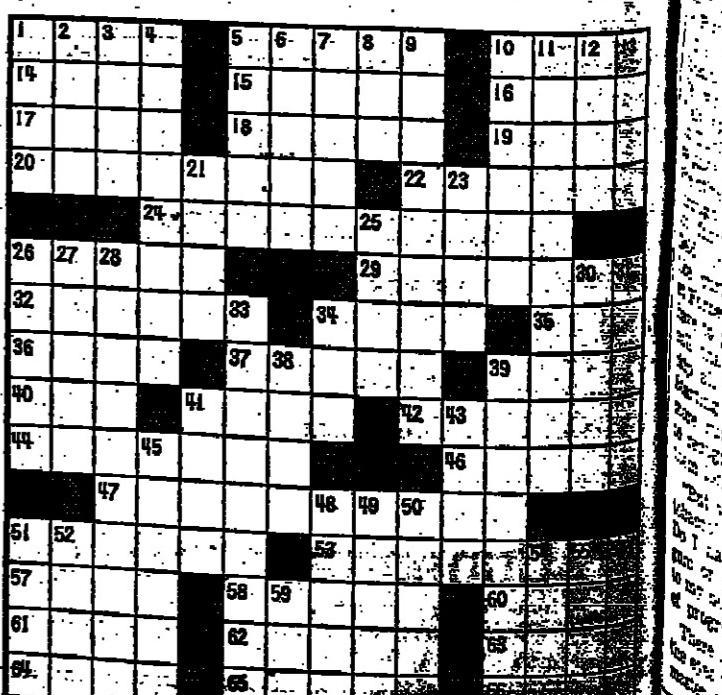
In fact, Draper, who has skinned texts for so long, has failed to experience or perceive the tones and half tones, the raw power and the drawing-room subtleties of the black experience.

What he does is to set up straw men. Blacks have not gone back to Africa and they have not set up a separate state in the United States; since this is all black nationalism is about, then it is not a real thing but a fantasy to be gotten over. Not only is this view of black nationalism vulgar, but it surely will bring on the bloodbath and concentration camps one hopes Draper really wants to avoid.

It is Draper states in the

CROSSWORD By Will West

| ACROSS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Vapor: Prefix | 47 | Fussy | Dried fruit | | | | | |
| 5 | Scale | 53 | Cannon | | | | | | |
| 10 | Exclamation | 55 | Strays | | | | | | |
| 14 | Secular | 58 | Declined | | | | | | |
| 15 | Type of train | 60 | Yodel | | | | | | |
| 16 | Tennis score | 61 | Shells, for short | | | | | | |
| 17 | Bench Fr. | 63 | Net | | | | | | |
| 18 | Rocket stage | 64 | citato | | | | | | |
| 20 | Attu resident | 65 | Open species | | | | | | |
| 22 | Readies the wine | 66 | Range animal | | | | | | |
| 24 | Fussy | 67 | Seth's son | | | | | | |
| 26 | Bristles | 68 | Backers of 21st Amendment | | | | | | |
| 28 | Embarrassed | 69 | Gold term | | | | | | |
| 32 | Reparation | 70 | Reconcile | | | | | | |
| 34 | Seed covering | 71 | Anxiety | | | | | | |
| 35 | Unsolicited-mail | 72 | Clog | | | | | | |
| 36 | Comedian Wheeler | 73 | Arab V.I.P. | | | | | | |
| 37 | Amplifying device | 74 | Dry land | | | | | | |
| 39 | Coast campus | 75 | Gardner and others | | | | | | |
| 40 | Poetic term | 76 | High fashion | | | | | | |
| 41 | Andrews | 77 | Botanist Gray | | | | | | |
| 42 | More humid | 78 | Pro's opposite | | | | | | |
| 44 | 1955 Wimbledon champion | 79 | Out of whack | | | | | | |
| 45 | Charlotte | 80 | Arroz | | | | | | |
| DOWN | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Spanish duke | 81 | English river | | | | | | |
| 2 | Philippine volcano | 82 | Western brick | | | | | | |
| 3 | Excavation | 83 | More singular | | | | | | |
| 4 | Unsolicited-mail addressee | 84 | Old Spanish | | | | | | |
| 5 | de lune | 85 | France | | | | | | |
| 6 | a Canadian peak | 86 | Day time | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bedrock's subjects | 87 | Actor James | | | | | | |
| 8 | Human | 88 | Great god | | | | | | |
| 9 | Thrush | 89 | Belmont | | | | | | |
| 10 | Braids | 90 | transaction | | | | | | |



5. اعن الدليل

OCT 16 1978
Plays 2b, Too, in 3th

McDowell Fans 15 As Tribe Tops Nats

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI)—Sam McDowell and Duke Sims performed their specialties last night, but Alvin Dark, the Cleveland manager, gave McDowell something new for his act.

McDowell struck out 15 batters and Sims hit two home runs as the Indians trounced the Washington Senators, 6-4.

There was nothing unusual in those individual feats, though, because it was the eighth time this season McDowell had struck out 10 or more batters in a game, and the fifth time Sims had hit two homers in a game. McDowell leads the majors with 175 strikeouts.

The unusual came in the eighth inning when Dark made McDowell a second basemen—a left-handed one at that.

It happened with two out and Senators at second and third. Dark wanted a right-hander to pitch to Frank Howard and Rick Reichardt, both right-handed batters, so he brought in Dean Chance and moved McDowell to second. Eddie Leon the second baseman moved to third sending Craig Nettles out of the game.

Chance walked Howard intentionally, loading the bases, and then pitched to Reichardt. The Senator grounded to Leon at third, and Leon fired to McDowell for the force play at second.

McDowell returned to the mound in the ninth and struck out the side. The southpaw holds the American League record for striking out 10 or more batters in a game. He has done it 67 times.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Minnesota 3, Oakland 1, California 5, Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 3, Chicago 1, Detroit 6, Boston 2, Cleveland 6, Washington 4.

(Not included in standings)

Minnesota at Oakland, night.

Kansas City at California, night.

New York at Baltimore, night.

Chicago at Milwaukee, 2nd night.

Boston at Cleveland, 2nd night.

Washington at Cleveland, 2nd night.

National League

Eastern Division

Western Division

Minnesota 3, Oakland 1, California 5, Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 3, Chicago 1, Detroit 6, Boston 2, Cleveland 6, Washington 4.

(Not included in standings)

Minnesota at Oakland, night.

Kansas City at California, night.

New York at Baltimore, night.

Chicago at Milwaukee, 2nd night.

Boston at Cleveland, 2nd night.

Washington at Cleveland, 2nd night.

Tuesday's Game

Cubs 10, Expos 2

Willie Mays lashed six hits and drove in four runs, sparking Atlanta's 12-4 victory over San Francisco. It was the most hits in a game for a National Leaguer this season. Cesar Gutiérrez had seven in a game for Detroit last month.

Mets 10, Cardinals 3

Tommy Agee hit .300 for the cycle and drove in four runs and Ken Singleton and Ron Swoboda knocked in two runs each to lead New York to a 10-3 victory over St. Louis.

Tuesday's Game

Cubs 10, Expos 7

Willie Smith cracked four singles, giving him six straight hits, and drove in four runs to lead Chicago to a 10-7 victory over Montreal. Smith, who doubled and singled in his last two at-bats Monday, singled home a pair of runs in each of the third and fourth innings as the Cubs piled up an 8-2 lead.

(Not included in standings)

St. Louis at New York, night.

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, night.

Chicago at Atlanta, night.

Montreal 7, Atlanta 4.

Los Angeles 10, Houston, 8.

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'History' as Taught In Russia and America

By Susan Jacoby

MOSCOW (UPI).—Two of the newest Russian and American high school history textbooks provide a fascinating comparison of how societies with different political philosophies attempt to influence the minds of their youth.

School history courses in nearly every country are traditionally designed to fill a nation's youth with pompous patriotic plumbum. Textbooks generally follow suit, ignoring any unpleasant facts in a country's past and glossing over more recent controversies so that no one could possibly get mad at the authors or publishers.

Until the mid-1960s, it was difficult to find an American history text that was not the mirror image of its Soviet counterpart—the good guys in Johnny's book were the bad guys in Ivan's classroom.

The 1969 edition of "History of the U.S.S.R." retains its righteous conviction about who the good guys and the bad guys are. But the newest edition of "History of a Free People" has lost much of the smugness that produced generations of American students who believed the Indians and the Buffalo got just what they deserved.

Same Events

While both books deal primarily with the histories of their own nation, they inevitably focus on many of the same 20th-century events: the worldwide depression and rise of fascism in the 1930s, World War II, the cold war, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, attempts at nuclear arms control.

The Soviet book by I.B. Berkman, M.I. Belenki and M.P. Kurn—covers events from the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II through early 1968. It is used by students in Soviet "middle schools"—equivalent to the last two years of American high school.

The American text by Henry W. Bragdon and Samuel P. McCutchen, was also published last year. The book begins with the colonial period of American history and ends with the 1968 Presidential election. It is used primarily by 11th grade students.

The Russian history book is in its sixth edition, the American in its eighth. Both new editions include revisions of earlier material as well as additions of recent history. The Russian book mentions the Soviet Union's ideological quarrel with China, while the American book discusses the shift in emphasis from racial integration to black power.

At almost every level, the American book is more sophisticated than the Soviet book. "History of a Free People" is one of the first American texts to give the Russians proper credit for their role in defeating Nazi Germany. In the past, Soviet books—despite their grudging tone—were somewhat more generous about the U.S. role in World War II than American texts were about the Soviet contribution.

"Success or failure of the war in Europe," says the Bragdon and McCutchen book, "hinged on whether the Russians could hold out until the United States and Britain could strike from the West... At Stalingrad (since renamed Volgograd) on the Volga River the Russians made a heroic defense which held up Hitler's armies month after month."

The book includes a picture of a Russian soldier raising the hammer-and-sickle flag over the ruins of the Reichstag building in Berlin. The photograph is as famous in the Soviet Union as the picture of U.S. Marines raising the flag on Iwo Jima is in the United States.

"History of the U.S.S.R." pays little attention to America's role in defeating the Nazis in Europe. Joseph Stalin's remark that



Soviet schoolchildren at an academy of sciences near Novosibirsk, in Siberia.

Novosib.

"without American production the United Nations could never have won the war" is recorded in the American history book but not in the Russian text.

The Soviet book harshly criticizes America's use of the atomic bomb against Japan.

Before the Soviet Union joined the war against Japan, American planes dropped two nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki... killing and maiming a quarter of a million local inhabitants. It was a barbarous act... that was not a military necessity. By dropping bombs on Japanese cities, the U.S.A. imperialists wanted to intimidate the whole world, and first of all the Soviet Union. It was the beginning of the U.S.A. aggressive course aimed at establishing world domination."

The book does not mention the fact that the Soviets had not yet developed their own nuclear bomb in 1945.

Two Questions

The American history book poses two questions that were not dealt with in schools when the "war babies" were growing up: "Should the atomic bombs have been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?" Would the United States have used them on Berlin and Nuremberg?" The latter question encourages students to think about whether the United States might have been more willing to use the bomb on yellow-skinned Asians than on white Europeans.

The kind of questions presented to students is one of the major differences between the Soviet and American history books. The Russian book does not include "thought questions" that encourage students to think for themselves and express their opinions.

"History of the U.S.S.R." simply asks for a regurgitation of the material covered in each chapter. It is filled with questions like, "How did our country prepare for the 50th anniversary of the October [Bolshevik] Revolution?" and "How did the representatives of other countries feel about the U.S.S.R.'s jubilee?"

"History of a Free People" is not quite as sophisticated about the cold war as it is about earlier periods of American history. It tries to avoid oversimplification that invariably presents Communists as villains and Americans as heroes. But the book encompasses so many differing viewpoints—in an obvious attempt to avoid accusations of bias—that many students would probably be confused rather than enlightened.

The Vietnam war, for example, is described as a "civil war" several times in the text. But the United States is not only intervening in a civil war, according to the book, but is also "resisting Communist aggression from outside."

The attempt to be fair is more successful when the book describes the differences between guerrilla war and previous wars

involving the United States. "The Viet Cong employed revolting terrorism against civilians as well as soldiers. American bombs and napalm dropped on villages supposedly held by the Viet Cong took the lives of thousands of noncombatants."

The Soviet book is as one-sided about the cold war as the American book is carefully—even overly—many-sided. The United States is the intractable party to all nuclear arms control talks. The limited nuclear test ban treaty of 1963 was "an outstanding success of the Soviet Union, of its policy of peaceful coexistence."

The way each textbook treats its own national history is perhaps more significant than the sections on international affairs that have affected both countries.

The Soviet book is elliptical in many of its historical references, particularly regarding the Stalin era.

Lack of specifics characterizes the Soviet text on all sensitive subjects. Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is mentioned only once, in a paragraph noting that his duties were taken over by Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin in 1964.

While American history offers no analogy to the Stalin era, a useful comparison can be made between the way the Russian book treats Stalin and the way the American book treats race relations since the days of slavery.

Evils of Slavery

"History of a Free People" makes no attempt to smooth over the evils of slavery and racial oppression. Completely banished is the image of happy, child-like darkness on the old plantation. The book provides thoughtful commentary on the civil rights movement of the early 1960s, the growing emphasis on black power and the causes of the ghetto riots in the North.

"There was no easy answer to what caused the riots or how to avert them," the book states. It quotes the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: "What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it; white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

Because of the Soviet Union's nationally standardized educational system, "History of the U.S.S.R." is used throughout the nation and is representative of what nearly all Russian students learn about their own history. "History of a Free People" is by no means representative of what most American students learn. School systems are free to buy the textbooks they want; such a book would not likely be bought by Southern school boards or by right-wing communities that expect super-patriotism in their classrooms.

PEOPLE:

Tell-Tale Time
And the Agnew Watch

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew objects to the unauthorized promotion of a "Spiro Agnew watch" by one of his admirers, but said he would grant permission if a substantial portion of the profit from its sale were donated to the families of American soldiers captured or missing in Southeast Asia.

The Mickey Mouse type watch, which has a caricature of Agnew on its face, was worn by Ethel Kennedy to a recent cocktail party in California. It has begun to appear in large numbers and \$0.50 reportedly have been ordered from its manufacturer, reports the UPI.

One of the watches was sent to Agnew on May 25 by the man who devised it, Dr. Hale E. Dougherty, a general practitioner who heads a small specialty watch company, the Dirty Time Co., of Anaheim, Calif. In a letter to the Vice-President, Dr. Dougherty said that he strongly supports him.

"I respect your talent and abilities and above all your honesty," Dr. Dougherty wrote. He said the watch was meant to symbolize some of Agnew's characteristics that he admired.

"The small hand says 'balance to those who oppose you and your responsibilities.' The big hand says peace and love to mankind," Dr. Dougherty wrote. He also explained that his watch company got its name from neighborhood children who had trouble pronouncing Dougherty.

Vice-President Agnew replied in a letter saying he found the watch "attractive and clever" and that his teen-age daughter Kim "would enjoy wearing it."

However, George W. White Jr., Mr. Agnew's personal attorney, wrote Dr. Dougherty Monday that "while your droll product is amusing in the time-honored vein of American political humor it now appears it is being promoted as a commercial enterprise on a large scale." Mr. White told UPI that American jurisprudence describes the use of a person's name in a commercial venture without his consent as a "flagrant" violation of the right of privacy.



Vice-President Agnew
watching

that junior doctors at General Hospital are up in arms over the high cost of living. Whenever a resident's wife shares her husband's cot for a night, the maid reports her presence. General Hospital used to charge the doctor's stipend, under "other deductions," on his monthly bill. Now the charge has gone up to a shilling (\$2 cents).

"It is all very undignified and unsatisfactory—for us, for our wives and the maids," said a spokesman for the doctors. The management reply as told to AP: "After all, wives are not residents and there must be some wear and tear on hospital property."

DUE IN COURT: Diane (Mrs. Huntington) Hartford, 28, in Juarez, Mexico. Her lawyer expects to obtain an uncontested divorce on grounds of incompatibility for his client, third wife of the A&P heir, now 58, as well as custody of their 2-year-old daughter, Juliette. They were married eight years ago in Wyckoff, N.J. **WHITE:** The polar bear in Regents Park Zoo—a side effect of reduced air pollution in the English capital. **BUGGED:** Certain residents of Buxworth, England, who'd like to change the name of their town back to Buxworth. The town became Buxworth six years ago as a result of a referendum among the town's 800 residents. Now, some sentimental souls want to change it again.

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